

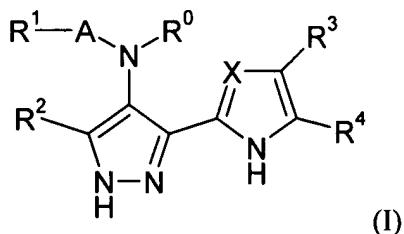
**Amendments to the claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1.-54. (Canceled)

55. (new) A method for treating a disease or condition comprising or arising from abnormal cell growth in a mammal, which method comprises administering to the mammal in an amount effective in inhibiting abnormal cell growth a compound of formula (I):



or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein

X is CR<sup>5</sup> or N;

A is a bond or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(B)<sub>n</sub>-;

B is C=O, NR<sup>g</sup>(C=O) or O(C=O) wherein R<sup>g</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 0 or 1;

R<sup>0</sup> is hydrogen or, together with NR<sup>g</sup> when present, forms a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>- wherein p is 2 to 4;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group having from 3 to 12 ring members, or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl group;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, methoxy, or a C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl or methoxy;

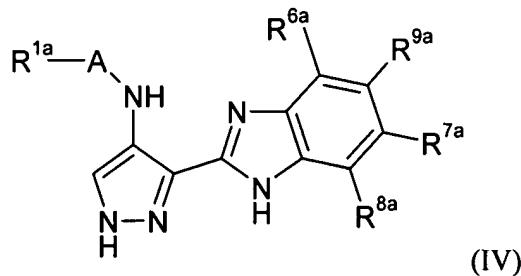
$R^3$  and  $R^4$  together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted fused carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 5 to 7 ring members of which up to 3 can be heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; and

$R^5$  is hydrogen, a group  $R^2$  or a group  $R^{10}$  wherein  $R^{10}$  is selected from halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di- $C_{1-4}$  hydrocarbyl amino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; a group  $R^a$ - $R^b$  wherein  $R^a$  is a bond, O, CO,  $X^1C(X^2)$ ,  $C(X^2)X^1$ ,  $X^1C(X^2)X^1$ , S, SO,  $SO_2$ ,  $NR^c$ ,  $SO_2NR^c$  or  $NR^cSO_2$ ; and  $R^b$  is selected from hydrogen, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a  $C_{1-8}$  hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di- $C_{1-4}$  hydrocarbyl amino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members and wherein one or more carbon atoms of the  $C_{1-8}$  hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO,  $SO_2$ ,  $NR^c$ ,  $X^1C(X^2)$ ,  $C(X^2)X^1$  or  $X^1C(X^2)X^1$ ;

$R^c$  is selected from hydrogen and  $C_{1-4}$  hydrocarbyl; and

$X^1$  is O, S or  $NR^c$  and  $X^2$  is =O, =S or = $NR^c$ .

56. (new) A compound of the formula (IV):



or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein A is  $NH(C=O)$ ,  $O(C=O)$  or  $C=O$ ;

$R^{6a}$ ,  $R^{7a}$ ,  $R^{8a}$  and  $R^{9a}$  are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino,

mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl amino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; a group R<sup>a</sup>-R<sup>b</sup> wherein R<sup>a</sup> is a bond, O, CO, X<sup>1</sup>C(X<sup>2</sup>), C(X<sup>2</sup>)X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>C(X<sup>2</sup>)X<sup>1</sup>, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>c</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>c</sup> or NR<sup>c</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>; and R<sup>b</sup> is selected from hydrogen, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl amino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members and wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C<sub>1-8</sub> hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>c</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>C(X<sup>2</sup>), C(X<sup>2</sup>)X<sup>1</sup> or X<sup>1</sup>C(X<sup>2</sup>)X<sup>1</sup>; or two adjacent groups R<sup>6a</sup>, R<sup>7a</sup>, R<sup>8a</sup> or R<sup>9a</sup> together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a 5-membered heteroaryl ring or a 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic ring, wherein the said heteroaryl and heterocyclic groups contain up to 3 heteroatom ring members selected from N, O and S;

R<sup>c</sup> is selected from hydrogen and C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl; and

X<sup>1</sup> is O, S or NR<sup>c</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> is =O, =S or =NR<sup>c</sup>;

or an adjacent pair of substituents selected from R<sup>6a</sup>, R<sup>7a</sup>, R<sup>8a</sup> and R<sup>9a</sup> together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a non-aromatic five or six membered ring containing up to three heteroatoms selected from O, N and S;

R<sup>1a</sup> is selected from:

- 6-membered monocyclic aryl groups substituted by one to three substituents R<sup>10c</sup> provided that when the aryl group is substituted by a methyl group, at least one substituent other than methyl is present;
- 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single heteroatom ring member which is nitrogen, the heteroaryl groups being substituted by one to three substituents R<sup>10c</sup>;
- 5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing up to three heteroatom ring members selected from nitrogen and sulphur, and being optionally substituted by one to three substituents R<sup>10c</sup>;

- 5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single oxygen heteroatom ring member and optionally a nitrogen heteroatom ring member, and being substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$  provided that when the heteroaryl group contains a nitrogen ring member and is substituted by a methyl group, at least one substituent other than methyl is present;
- bicyclic aryl and heteroaryl groups having up to four heteroatom ring members and wherein either one ring is aromatic and the other ring is non-aromatic, or wherein both rings are aromatic, the bicyclic groups being optionally substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$ ;
- four-membered, six-membered and seven-membered monocyclic C-linked saturated heterocyclic groups containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the heterocyclic groups being optionally substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$  provided that when the heterocyclic group has six ring members and contains only one heteroatom which is oxygen, at least one substituent  $R^{10c}$  is present;
- five membered monocyclic C-linked saturated heterocyclic groups containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the heterocyclic groups being optionally substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$  provided that when the heterocyclic group has five ring members and contains only one heteroatom which is nitrogen, at least one substituent  $R^{10c}$  other than hydroxy is present;
- four and six membered cycloalkyl groups optionally substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$ ;
- three and five membered cycloalkyl groups substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$ ; and
- a group  $Ph'CR^{17}R^{18}$  - where  $Ph'$  is a phenyl group substituted by one to three substituents  $R^{10c}$ ;  $R^{17}$  and  $R^{18}$  are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen and methyl; or  $R^{17}$  and  $R^{18}$  together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopropyl group; or one of  $R^{17}$  and  $R^{18}$  is hydrogen and the other is selected from amino, methylamino,  $C_{1-4}$  acylamino, and  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy carbonylamino;

and where one of  $R^{6a}$ ,  $R^{7a}$ ,  $R^{8a}$  and  $R^{9a}$  is a morpholinomethyl group, then  $R^{1a}$  is additionally selected from:

- unsubstituted phenyl and phenyl substituted with one or more methyl groups;
- unsubstituted 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single heteroatom ring member which is nitrogen;
- unsubstituted furyl;
- 5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single oxygen heteroatom ring member and a nitrogen heteroatom ring member, and being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more methyl groups;
- unsubstituted six membered monocyclic C-linked saturated heterocyclic groups containing only one heteroatom which is oxygen; and
- unsubstituted three and five membered cycloalkyl groups;  
and  $R^{10c}$  is selected from:
  - halogen (e.g. F and Cl);
  - hydroxyl;
  - $C_{1-4}$  hydrocarbyloxy optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen;
  - $C_{1-4}$  hydrocarbyl substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halogen and five and six-membered saturated heterocyclic rings containing one or two heteroatom ring members selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur;
  - $S-C_{1-4}$  hydrocarbyl;
  - phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro;
  - heteroaryl groups having 5 or 6 ring members (e.g. oxazole, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl) and containing up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, the heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro;
  - 5- and 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic groups (e.g. pyrrolidino, piperidino, piperazine, N-methylpiperazino, morpholino) containing up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S and being optionally substituted with

one to three substituents selected from C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro;

- cyano, nitro, amino, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylamino, di-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylamino, C<sub>1-4</sub> acylamino, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonylamino;
- a group R<sup>19</sup>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>- where n is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>19</sup> is selected from amino; C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylamino; di-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylamino; C<sub>1-4</sub> hydrocarbyl; phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro; and 5- and 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic groups containing up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S and being optionally substituted with one to three C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group substituents; and
- a group R<sup>20</sup>-Q- where R<sup>20</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro; and Q is a linker group selected from OCH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>O, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>NH, NCH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, NHCO and CONH.